THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHE THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] THURSDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1837. [NO. 9435.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside*; will sail 15th November has excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if sufficient inducement offer.—For Freight or Passage, apply to, GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 12th October, 1837.

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

THE PROPRIETORS of this Journal having determined, in consequence of the alterations effected by the New Regulations for Postage which came into operation on the 1st instant, to publish their paper THREE TIMES A WEEK instead of twice as heretofore, the Public are respectfully informed that the BOMBAY COURIER will now consist of one sheet, and be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at the price of 14 Rupees per quarter, and be regularly forwarded by the Dawks of those days to all outstations *bearing postage*. The Subscribers to this paper will thus be supplied with Intelligence, not only at more regular intervals, but from the diminution of postage at considerably less expence than has hitherto necessarily been incurred, with the advantage of an additional publication every week.—Bombay, October, 12th 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next, the 18th Instant, Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will submit for Sale by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned viz.

An Invoice of Glass Ware consisting of 1st 2d and 3d size, Blue, Green, and Plain, Glass and Brass bottom Vase Lamps complete, spare chimnies, Plain Tumblers, Claret, Wine and Liqueur Glasses, Plain Decanters, Phials, Purple Finger Cups, Plated Candle Sticks, double and single branched Candlestick with Shades, single branch Wall Shades &c.

An Invoice of Imitation Jewellery consisting of Necklaces, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Broches, Buckles &c.

An Invoice of Fancy Stationery consisting of Dressed Boards, Letter and Note Papers, Medallions &c.

An Invoice of Saddlery from "*Edwin*" consisting of Plain and Shafted Hunting Saddles, Plain and quilted (Ladys',) Saddles, Plated and Brass Mounted Gig Harness, Fancy Bridles, Riding and Hunting Whips &c.

An Invoice of Hard Ware, consisting of Knives and Forks of different descriptions, Penknives, Razors, Scissors, Tool Chests, Cast Iron Kettles &c.

A few Canisters of Gunpowder, Gingham Umbrellas, Sets of Billiard Balls, French Time Pieces, a few Cashmer Shawls, a small quantity of Piece Goods, consisting of Dimity, Dhoria's &c. a few Pieces of Oxford Mixture and Scarlet Cloth, sundry Articles of Household furniture &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Buggy, several Buggy and Shigram Horses, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may be received.—Nesbitt Lane, 12th October, 1837.

NOTICE—The Partnership carried on by *John Montague Farnworth*, *Merwanjee Cooverjee*, and *Philip Wackeson*, under the name and style of *Farnworth and Co.*, was dissolved on the 9th October Inst.

Notice is hereby given, that the Interest and responsibility of *John Montague Farnworth*, ceased on the above date, and the business will in future be carried on by the remaining partners, *Merwanjee Cooverjee*, and *Philip Macheson*, under the style and Firm of *Merwanjee Cooverjee and Co.*, who are responsible for all claims against the late firm of *Farnworth and Co.*, up to the date above mentioned, and those who are indebted to the said late Firm, are hereby requested to settle and pay their debts to the undersigned as early as possible.

MERWANJEE COOVERJEE, AND CO.

Bombay, 11th October, 1837.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

Evidence before Select Committee of the House of Commons.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND give notice that they daily expect to receive a Copy of the above, which they will reprint immediately on its arrival, if such should appear to be the desire of the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND or the PUBLIC in GENERAL.

If therefore they receive applications to the number of three hundred; for supply gratis to the Subscribers to the Fund—and for Rupees Six to Non-Subscribers; they will take that as a sufficient Indication of such desire and regulate accordingly.

They request intimation of the wishes of Individuals desiring Copies to be sent to the address of their Secretary as early as possible. Parties at Madras are quested to make known their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq., the Agent of the Committee at that place.

The Committee having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by Parties at that Presidency, requiring a Copy of the Reprint, either addressing the Secretary to the Committee or any established Agent at Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the Calcutta New Bengal Steam Fund C, B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary*

9th September, 1837.

N. B. Subscribers to the Fund may be supplied *gratis* with a copy of Dr. LARDNER'S letter to LORD MELBOURNE, advocating an efficient comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India, on application to the Secretary to the Committee.

Non-Subscribers will be supplied from the Baptist Mission Press. Circular Road, or by any of the Booksellers of Calcutta, on payment of Co's. Rs. 2 each Copy.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support which a scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pledged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority can be given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary*.

Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscribed with reference to the above notice:—

Names	*No. of shares.*	*Names.*	*No. of shares.*
Capt. R. Lloyd, I. N....	2	Turner and Co. anton,	
John Abbott,.....	5	by Boyd and Co.....	25
R. W. Allan.....	1	Nathaniel Alexander,....	2
T. Hyde Gardiner.....	1	Carr, Tagore and Co....	25
Bruce, Shand and Co. ..	30	Dwarkanauth Tagore,....	5
J and W Cragg and Co Canton.....	20	W. Prinsep,.....	5
W. J. Eloyd.....	1	Wm. Carr,.....	2
Boyd and Co.....	25	Prossonno Comar Tagore	5
B. Harding.....	5	Wm. Storm,.....	5
James Colquhoun.....	5	B. W. G. Frith,.....	1
J. Church.....	5	Andrew Wilson.....	1
Edward Harding.....	5	Bagshaw and Co.....	20
Gilmore and Co.....	25	Leach, Kettlewell & Co.	25
S. H. Crawford.....	2	Thos Leach,.....	5
K. R Mackenzie..... ..	2	W. C. Kettlewell,.....	2
W. S. Smith.....	2	Lyall, Matheson and Co.	25
A. Gouger.....	1	C. Lyall, ...	5
Ramcomul Sen.....	2	John Lyall,.....	2
R. C. Jenkins, Fergusson and Co.....	25	D. Lyall, per John Lyall,	2
R. C. Jenkins.....	5	Mutty Loll Seal,.....	10
Thos. Holroyd.....	5	A. Muller.....	2
W. F. Fergusson,.....	5	Rustomjee Cowasjee,..	10
Jas Crooke.....	5	G. Becher, (if Chartered)	2
T. Braken.....	2	Daniel McDonald,.....	1
Mackillop, Stewart & Co.	25	D. B. Syers,.....	5
J. Stewart.....	5	Becher, Mackintosh and Co.....	4
James Cullen.....	5	J. Becher,.....	2
J. H. Palmer.....	5	E Mackintosh,.....	2
Brightman and Co.....	5	Colville, Gilmore and Co.	20
J. D Dow.....	2	A. Gilmore,.....	5
E. W. Brightman..	1	J. P. McKilligan,.....	5
Eglinton, McClure & Co		Geo. Vint,.....	5
Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.....	25	Henry M. Low,.....	5
Adam, Scott and Co.....	5	C. A. Cantor,.....	5
Colvin Ainslie, Cowie & Co.....	25	Gisborne and Co..... ...15	
Alexander Colvin.....	5	John Dougall,.....	5
William Ainslie.....	3	J. Richards,..... ..	5
Henry Cowie.....	2	G. Dougall,.....	5
J. Gregory.....	1	Montifiore Carmichael & Co.....	20
Jos. Willis.....	10	Ludk Carmichael,.....	10
Willis Earle.....	20	Chas Morgan, by his Atty Ludk Carmichael, ...	5
P. MacDonald..	1	J. Morgan,.....	5
R. S. Dring.....	1	Macintyre and Co.....	20
P. J. De Vine	1	A. D. Macleod,.....	5
Cockerell and Co.....	25	C. Fagan.....	5
R. H. Cockerell.....	5	Macleod, Fagan and Co.	5
W. Martin.....	3	J. W. McLeod,..... ..	20
C. E. Newcomen.....	2	T. B. Swinhoe,..	10
A. T. De H. Larpent....	2	J. H Swinhoe,..	10
Lindsay and Co Canton	25	J. Allan,.....	10
J. A Walker.....	1	R. C. Paton,.....	5
Gunner and Co.....	2	Thos Sewell,.....	2

Numbers 103: Shares 815

A true Copy.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy. Com. N. B. S. E.*

September 16, 1837.

NOTICE.—MR. J. B. EAST, Miniature and Portrait Painter from London, having established himself at this Presidency, requests the support of his friends and the public.

Mr. East will give lessons in Miniature painting.

For Portraits, one third the amount to be paid on the first sitting, the remainder on delivery.

All orders and references sent to *Mr. Malvery's*, Circulating Library in Church lane, will meet with prompt attention.

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of he Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 12th October 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—is hereby given, that *Balcrustna Baboorow*, *Senoy*, *Bhendoo*, having contracted with *Pestonjee Cowasjee Sett*, to sell to him all that piece or Parcel of Land, with the messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House and Bungaloe, and three Cocoanut Trees, standing thereon, being part of an Oart called Colondy, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Churney Wady, opposite the house of *Framjee Ruttonjee* and assessed by the Collector of Assessment and Tax under (No. 4) any person or persons having any claim or demand therein, by way or mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are to make known the same to *Messrs, Morgan and Armitage* Solicitors for the purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 10th day of October 1837.

जाहेर नामा

या पत्रावरून वर्तमान दिल्हे आहे कीं सेनवि बाव्कृष्ण बाबुराव भेंउ याने आपलि जमीन जागा व त्याव र राहवियाचे घर बंगल्या सुद्धां व माउ तीन आहेत त्यासुद्धा पेस्तन जी कावसजी सटयासं विकावयाचा ठराव केलाआहे तो भाग कीलौडि वाउा कील्याबाहेर चरणिचे जाग्या वर फरामजी रतंनजीचे घरा समोर आहे त्यातील आहे त्याचा पेंनसन टाक्षवा कालेकटर साहेबाचा नब र ४ च्यार आहे त्यास त्यावर ड्या चा बारिसिचा कींवा गाहाणपाणावगै रेचा दावा असेल त्याणं एउन त्या विकत घणाराचे वकील मागिन व अ मर्टिज साहेब आहेत त्यांस आज पांसुन चौदा दिवसांत कलवावें न सल्यास त्यांचे काहि चालणार नाहो ता. १० वो अकटोबर सन्न १८३७.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay 2d October 1837.

1. A General Court Martial will assemble in the Mess Room of the Town Barracks, on Thursday next the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

PRESIDENT.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor.

Lieutenant Colonel F. Hickes 16th Regiment Native Infantry

The Garrison of Bombay will furnish two Field Officers, four Captains, and eight Subalterns as Members; also an Interpreter

Major W. Ogilvie, Judge Advocate General of the Army, to conduct the proceedings, to whom Lists of Evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Members, to be reported to the Adjutant General's Office on Wednesday morning next.

2. The suspension awarded to Assistant Surveyor T. Cloke, attached to the Quarter Master General's Department, by the Sentence of a General Court Martial promulgated on the 7th April last, expiring on the 11th instant, he will accordingly return to his duty on the following day.

3. Surgeon J. A. Sinclair, at present attached to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is posted to the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

4. The following removals in the subordinate Medical Department are ordered:—

Hospital Steward Williams, from the European General Hospital to Her Majesty's 17th Regiment.

Hospital Steward Vitters, from Her Majesty's 17th Regiment to the European General Hospital.

5 The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. E. P. DelHoste, Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. N. D, A., Staff, from 9th Octr. to 15th Novr., on private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

Lieut. J. Ash., Gol Battn., from 15th Sept., to 31st Octr. on medical certificate, to proceed to Porebunder.

Ensign E. B. Eastwick, attached to 5th Regt. N. I., Infantry from 1st Octr., to 31st Octr., to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Mahratta language

Head Quarters, Bombay, 3rd. October 1837

1. The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are ordered:—

Gunner and Laboratory Man Thomas Hannah, to be Store and Park Corporal.

Gunners Alexander Cassie of the 1st Battalion, and James Gilson of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed Laboratory Men.

2. Private Illooje Israel, is transferred from the 21st Regiment Native Infantry to the Marine Battalion.

3. An Order by the General Officer Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, dated 30th December last, directing Lieutenant Hibbert of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Kaira, to officiate as Interpreter to a Native General Court Martial assembled at that station, is confirmed.

4. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. H. B. Rose. European Regt. from 26th Septr. to 26th Octr. to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Mahratta Language.

5. The G. O. C. dated 5th ultimo, removing unposted Ensign Fitzgerald from the 19th to the 2nd or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is cancelled, and that Officer will re-join and do duty with the former Regiment until further orders.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 5th October 1837.

1. The assembly of the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Hickes of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry is President, is postponed until Monday next the 9th instant, at the hour and place before appointed.

2. Patrick Dice, late a Private in Her Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot, is transferred to the Town Major's List, and attached to the Gun Carriage Manufactory from the 1st instant, the date of his enlisting into the East India Company's Service.

3. With reference to G. O. C. of the 27th June last, Assistant Apothecary Bedford is directed to return to Mahableshwur, and resume charge of his duties there.

4. The undermentioned Officer having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon, as requiring a further stay at the Presidency, for the recovery of his health, has his furlough prolonged until the 31st instant.

Captain W. D. Cruickshanks, 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

5. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Capt G. P. LeMessurier. 14th Regt N. I. from 1st Oct. to 31st Oct. In extension, to remain at Bombay, on urgent affairs.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 6th October 1837.

1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Anne Hall, Widow of the late Sub-Conductor J. Hall of the Ordnance Department, on Lord Clive's Fund, on the usual allowance, from the 2d August 1837, agreeably to the Regulations.

2. Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Lieutenant F. C. Wells of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Member of a Committee to be assembled at the Presidency on the 10th instant, and of which Colonel V. Kennedy is President, for the examination of Junior Civil Servants in the Native Languages.

3. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Ensign C. Podmore, 6th Regt. N. I. From 16th Septr. To 31st Octr. On medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay. Lieut. A. Thomas, 8th Regt. N. I. 3rd Oct. Do. do.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 7th October 1837.

1. Under instructions from Government, a Committee will assemble at the Grand Arsenal, on Wednesday next the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to examine and report on a number of Knapsacks which will be laid before it.

President.

Major G. J. Wilson, 23rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Members.

Lieutenant S. Landon, Qr. Mr. 16th Regt. N. Infantry

Lieutenant H. J. Barr, Qr. Mr. Marine Battalion.

On the completion of the above duty, the proceedings of the Committee to be forwarded in duplicate to the Adjutant General of the Army, when it will be considered dissolved.

2. With reference to General order dated 5th instant, the assembly of the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Hickes is President, is postponed until further orders.

STRATFORD POWELL, *Lieut. Col.*
Adjutant General of the Army.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 5th October, 1837.

No. 446.—The following alteration of Rank is made:—

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. James, admitted on the effective strength from the 28th July 1834, vice Bulkley promoted.

Lieutenant H. James, admitted on the effective strength from the 27th October 1837, vice Westley promoted.

Adjustment of Rank.

Lieutenant H. Ash, to take rank, vice Coventry deceased —Date of Rank 22nd March 1837.

No. 447.—Brigadier R. A. Willis, Commanding at Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 30th instant, to proceed to the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

No. 448.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:

Lieutenant J. Jackson of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, during Brevet Captain Woodburn's absence on sick certificate.

No. 449.—Lieut. E. H. Hart of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, a Cadet of the Season 1821, is promoted to the Brevet rank of Capt., from the 2d September 1837.

No. 450. The following arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieut H. Boye of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, and Ensign H. Vincent of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, the former to act as Interpreter, and the latter as Quarter Master to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 1st ultimo, until further orders.

No. 451.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the operations of boring for water at Poona, be placed under the Officer Commanding the Engineer Corps, subject to such directions as he will receive from the Chief Engineer, and that the party of Pioners at present employed on that duty, do return to Head Quarters.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1837.

No. 452.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Munbee, Assistant Inspecting Engineer Northern Division of the Army, by General Order (No. 408) dated the 14th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

THE WALMER CASTLE.

Ship Walmer Castle 2nd October, 1837.

To CAPTAIN WILLIAM BOURCHIER,
Commanding the Ship Walmer Castle,

DEAR SIR,—At the termination of an agreeable voyage of unusual unanimity and harmony amongst us, we cannot quit your ship without expressing our unfeigned sense and feeling of gratitude for all the kind attentions and civilities which we have individually and collectively enjoyed from you since our embarkation from England, and we have therefore much pleasure in begging your acceptance of a piece of plate as a token of our Esteem, Friendship and Goodwill.

We also feel it a gratification to record and acknowledge the uniform attentions as well as the courteous and urbane conduct of all the officers of the Walmer Castle, to whom we beg you will kindly convey our best and cordial thanks sincerely wishing you and them all happiness, prosperity and a joyful meeting with all your friends on your return to England.

We remain, &c.

Fanny Sandwith,	Arthur St. J. Richardson,
Agnes Campbell,	James R. Hadow,
Henry Sandwith, Major 8th Regt.	John J. Atkinson, Assistant Surgeon.
C. B. Morton, 10th Regt. N. I.	Augustus Austin,
J. A. Mackenzie, B. C.	Henry M. Morley,
St. George H. Stock, Lieut. 2nd Queens Royals,	Henry R. Marriott,

REPLY OF CAPTAIN BOURCHIER.

Walmer Castle, off Bombay October, 3rd 1837.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your very complimentary letter with your kind intentions of giving me a piece of plate. The assurance of a long voyage having been agreeably passed must always be gratifying to the Commander and Officers of a ship and I beg both in their names and my own to say how happy we are that such has been the case.

We unite in the hopes that all your wishes may be realized.

Yours &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM BOURCHIER

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. A. Thomas, 8th Regt. N. I. from Sattarah.
2nd Lieut. W. S. Suart, Engineers from Poonah.
Capt. A. Bradford, 13th Regt. N. I. from Do.
Ensign W. Ponsonby, 22nd Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. G. A. Hughes A. Adjut. G. P. Bat. to Kairah.
Assit. Surg. R. A. S. Hughes, G. P. Bat. to Do.
Vety. Surg. W. Goslin, 2nd Lt. Cavalry to Sholapoor.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9th. French Ship La Marie, P. Saliz, Master from Bordeaux, left Bordeaux 2nd July touched at Mauritius 19th Sept. Sailed from Mauritias on 20th Do.

10th Sept. Ship Orient, William Taylor, Master from Liverpool 7th July 1837.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon, Surveying Brig, Palinurus, Sloop of War Elphinstone, Brig of War Euphrates, Sloop of War Amherst, and Cutter Margaret.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, and Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Blake, Logan, Tory, Sarah, Mermaid, Portsea, Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah, Allerton, John Knox, Asia, and Orient.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Susan, Hydrooe, Golconda, Issavie, Regia, Good Success, Helen, and Sandwich.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon, and Aimable Victoire.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmontese, and La Marie.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, 12th OCTOBER, 1837.

The *Orient* Captain W. Taylor arrived yesterday in 96 days from Liverpool, bringing papers containing London news of two days later date than that which was received by the last overland dispatch. We have been favored with two Liverpool papers of the 5th and 7th July from which we have extracted the principal items of intelligence. It was reported that the Dissolution of Parliament had been fixed for the 20th July, we shall look therefore with some anxiety for the return of the *Atalanta*, when we may fairly expect to receive the result of the general Election.

The working of the new Post-office act, which came into operation on the 1st inst., is in some respects exciting very general discontent in this presidency, particularly amongst the Commercial community. Previously to this no sea-postage was levied on letters landed from ships, and the duties of the post office being thus confined to the mere assortment and distribution of the packets, the delivery of the letters &c. had hitherto been accomplished within a reasonable time and to the satisfaction of the public. By the new regulations however a sea-postage of of not less than 3 annas on every letter is levied, and it accordingly becomes necessary to register officially every letter, and that too without any increase of the establishment that we have heard of. The time which is consumed in this operation has already been extensively felt as a great grievance, and as it proves to be so in the quiet month of October, what are we to expect in the busy period, when five or six China and English ships may chance to be slipping in daily? The existing dissatisfaction is not confined to the unreasonable delay which now prevails in the delivery of Ship letters, but extends also to the *principle* upon which the exaction arises. The post office department incurs no expence in receiving those packets, and maintains no establishment for expediting their landing; the packets are simply *received* for delivery *when brought* to the office, and this being the case, we are at a loss to conceive upon what principle the heavy tax that is now levied upon our correspondence can be justified. We do not lose sight of the fact, that a small portion of the postage is to be paid to the Commanders who bring the letters, nor that the exaction of the tax in question may be attempted to be defended on the plea of a necessity existing for this payment, we cannot see however the least occasion for this new bonus to commanders of Ships. No practical difficulty has heretofore existed upon the subject of ship packets that we are aware of, and with respect to English letters in particular the Authorities at Home have surely powers ample enough to enforce upon all vessels the reception and due delivery of packets made up by them. We much fear this grievance will be found to go on encreasing, and that we may hereafter have occasion again to call the public attention to the subject.

As connected with the subject of Roads,—to which we have lately, from the extreme importance to us in every point of view, devoted some space in our columns—we may direct public attention to that of the post office mails. We have noticed lately in the pages of our cotemporaries various statements about the delay of the mails and that in some instances three or four of them had arrived on the same day at different stations in the interior. We cannot say positively what circumstances have occasioned these interruptions of the regular communication; but we imagine that if these causes were investigated, they would be traced to heavy floods on the line of conveyance and which have delayed the bearers of the Dâk for two or three successive days, so that they would necessarily be clubbed together and so arrive at the differens stations. The mail, as every body knows, is conveyed from Panwell to Poona at the rate of 7 miles per hour, and we think it will be beneficial to the public to state what has been effected for transmitting the Calcutta mail to the confines of this presidency from the latter place. Up to the year 1836 this was managed by bearers; which semi-barbarous method from the deficiency of Indian roads is still that by which the great bulk of our correspondence is transported.—In consequence however of a statement of the Post-Master at Poonah, that a person was prepared to undertake the conveyance of the Calcutta Mail to and from Poonah at a stipulated sum with *horses*, the Government authorised the acceptance of his tender, and since October 1836, the tardy bearers having been discarded, the mail has been transmitted on Horses. The mail therefore is now transported at the rate of 7 miles the hour, and the distance which has thus been added to the horse conveyance of the mail is 144 miles, being the space between *Poona* and *Aurungabad*. The adoption of this at once effected a saving of 13 hours, which were previously wasted between the two places the average time now consumed being 24½ hours. We bring this to public observation in order that it may be seen what can be effected on the Calcutta side of our limits, and how greatly the distance which divides us may be abridged, if a liberal and proper degree of attention be now directed to this subject. As we have said before, we are perfectly assured that three days at the least may be saved between the two presidencies. We hear that, in consequence of the success that has attended the transmission of the mail to Aurungabad, it is the intention of the Supreme Government to make over to Bombay the line of the road as far as Nagpoor, that we may carry our improvement along it, and supersede the Calcutta bearers by the the more rapid conveyance on horseback. We should be glad if we could say that there was any chance at present of conveying our own mails to other parts of this presidency in the same way, but we fear that our Roads although rapidly progressing will not admit of this for some time to come. We are sure our Calcutta friends anxious as they are to eclipse the *benighted* with their joint-stock steam and *scheme*, will not let us long rival them in the mail way, and that their peculiar *alacrity* for *subscription*, will again urge them to take the field and write down their names *of course conditionally*, at the tail of a *prospectus* for a joint stock association for the horse conveyance of their mail to Aurungabad;—we beg their pardons we meant to say Nagpoor. We may mention this further circumstance in favor of horse conveyance, that in no single instance from last October up to May was the mail to or from Aurungabad delayed beyond the time stipulated by the contractor, and when the roads are finished it is anticipated that the monsoon during the remainder of the season will not oppose any obstacle to it's regular transmission. There is no one who has passed from Panwell to Poona who does not appreciate the advantage which the public has derived from the establishment of the Phæton conveyance. Every day sees this occupied, and in order to ensure a seat in it it must now be engaged several days previously; when our roads are more accomplished we shall expect to see this same description of public conveyance of more extensive adoption, as we think it will tend much to the advantage of the country, by inducing Europeans of observation to try excursions into the interior, and inform themselves of the wants of the inhabitants and as a consequence introduce among the latter various benefits and improvements.

Admiral and Lady Capel we are gratified to hear intend paying us another visit. The *Winchester* will leave Trincomalee in November so that we may anticipate her arrival here at the latter end of that month or the commencement of the ensuning. The sojourn of Admiral Capel here will be but of short duration, as we hear that he will return to Trincomalee in January when the *Welleslay* is expected to relieve him.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—SEPTEMBR 23.

Notwithstanding the allusions to the subject in the *Bombay Gazette*, we very much doubted the existence of any serious intention at that presidency to petition Parliament to dissever the minor presidencies from the General Government of India. Such however appears to be the fact, and Madras has been induced to join in one common petition, got up or set on foot by the mercantile community. A copy of it will be found in our pages today, taken from the Madras *Spectator*, with the editorial remarks of that journal. We do not imagine that any subscriber to the petition can entertain the least expectation that Parliament will undo the knot that binds, or at least was intended to bind, the whole Peninsula of India together in one equal system of Government; but like O'Connell and his *repealers*, they may fancy, that by asking for a separate legislature, they will draw more attention to those grievances which prompted the suggestion; and this effect, far from deprecating, we heartily hope it may have. In some of the matters of grievance now brought forward to make out a case of partiality against the Government of India, there is at least much appearance of reason, for instance, in the Transit duties and the Bonding Warehouse arrangements. But though even partiality to Bengal interests in these two cases should be presumed, which, as far as concerns the intention, we utterly disbelieve, the authorities at home would pause, before they applied so violent a preventive remedy, to consider whether other means may not be taken to check such supposed partiality, and whether greater evils than those complained of might not be expected to ensue from the remedy proposed. The Governor General, it is said in the Petition, being also Governor of Bengal, is so overwhelmed with the business of his own particular presidency as to render it impossible for him to give much attention to the affairs of Madras and Bombay. This is a fair objection to the present state of things, but the inconvenience admits of easy redress. The functions of the Governor General might be separated from those of the Governor of Bengal, in which case appeals from the latter authority would have the advantage of being heard by a more independent and unprejudiced tribunal. Nor do we perceive any necessary increase of expense in this separation, but the contrary if the reasons which may have induced the framers of the East India Charter Act of 1833, or rather the Court of Directors and Board of Controul in the exercise of the discretion which it gave them, to dispense with a Council for the most important Government, the presidency of Bengal, should be applied to the suppression of the Councils in the minor presidencies. There would then be room to increase the strength of the general Council of India, making it a more indisputable representative of the whole country, and leaving the several Governors to conduct the executive administration of their respective Governments by the aid of their Secretaries only, as is done by the Governor of Bengal. Many persons are desirous of having a more open Council, partly composed of independent members, and we should think even that change might be introduced with advantage without waiting for further progress in the qualifications of the community for such duties.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR.—SEPTEMBER 30.

The Berenice has again returned, owing to an accident she sustained in labouriug through a heavy sea. An account of it will be found elsewhere. This will be the subject of a small diatribe from our Calcutta Cotemporaries, who might as well exult over the recent accident at Hull, for all the effect it is likely to produce on the comprehension scheme. We dare say they will tax the elements themselves with unkindness in not completing the disaster, by wrecking the vessel.

AGRA—Cholera is very virulent in the city. It has also made its appearance among the European Soldiers By a fatal coincidence the two first victims to it were the Schoolmasters of the European Regiment and of the Artillery. Several hundreds of starving people from the Mynpooree district arrived during the week, and have taken up their wretched abodes in the old ruins on the opposite side of the river. The Relief Society affords them a small assistance.

The Quarterly Examination of the College will commence at 10 o clock A. M. on Tuesday next.

We have heard—and if our information be correct, it is a gratifying fact—that several boats laden with grain which had been dispatched from this to the Allahabad and Mirzapoor markets, have returned; the high prices fixed by the owners being above the market rates at these places.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JULY 3.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Registration and Marriage Act Amendment Bill, the Turnpike-roads Continuance Act, the Recorders' Courts Bill, the Shire Halls Bill, the Pillory Abolition Bill, the Royal Military Canal Bill, the Public Works (Ireland) Bill, the Chester and Grand Junction Railway Bill, the London and Birmingham Railway Amendment Bill, the Birmingham and Derby Railway Bill, the Swannington Railway Bill, the Durham and Sunderland Railway Amendment Bill, the York and North Midland Railway Amendment Bill, the Manchester and Birmingham Grand Junction Railway Bill, the Taff Vale Railway Bill, the London and Southampton Railway Amendment Bill, the Newcastle-under-Lyne Improvement Bill, the Mersey Water-works Bill, the Ellesmere and Chester Canal Bill, the North Wales Assurance Company's Bill, the Wigan Rectory Bill, and to several private bills.

Several bills were brought up from the Commons and advanced a stage.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a number of petitions, amongst which was one from Glasgow for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and one from 33 ministers of Baptist congregations in Pembrokeshire against Church rates and against the Regium Donum. His Lordship also presented a petition praying that St. Paul's the National Gallery, Westminister Abbey, and other institutions should be open to the public free of charge

Lord HATHERTON, in reference to the latter, said that the people of this country compared with those of others laboured under great disadvantages with respect to public institutions, and it was a disgrace to Government and Parliament that such disadvantages should exist. He thought that the public institutions should be shown gratuitously for at least two days in the week.

The Marquis of Westminster brought up the report of the Committee on the Birkenhead and Chester Railway Bill.

The Common Law Courts Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord Denman.

The Commons Amendments to the Execution of Wills Bill were agreed to.

Adjourned.

Monday, July 3.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to several bills. It was observed on the reading of the Commission that the name of King of Hanover was omitted as one of her Majesty's "dear and well-beloved Counsellors," and that the name of the Duke of Sussex now stands first on the list.

Amongst the bills which received the Royal assent, were the Sugar Duties Bill, the Wills Bill, Limitation of Actions Bill, Dublin Police Bill, Great Western Railway Amendment Bill, Great Western Railway Extension Bill, Clackmannan Railway, Great North of England Railway Bill, Dundalk and Ballyhay Railway Bill, Durham Junction Railway Amendment and Extension Bill, Liverpool Improvement Bill, Montrose Harbour Bill, the Duke of Beaufort's Estate Bill, and Lord Dinorbin's Estate Bill.

Several Railway and other bills were brought up from the Commons and read a first time. Other bills were advanced a stage.

A long discussion took place on a petition from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland praying for an extension of Church accommodation and of the means of religious instruction in that country.

Viscount MELBOURNE thought that the subject ought be taken into the consideration of Ministers, but they must see that the evils of a want of Church room and the means of pastoral instruction really existed before they applied any remedy to those alleged evils. He doubted much whether at present any man who was willing and anxious to go to Church was prevented from doing so by a want of accommodation. If the necessity was found to exist, he would be as willing as any one to provide the remedy.

Lord ABERDEEN and others did not think this explanation sufficient, and justified the clergymen of the Church of Scotland, many of whom had declared their intention to vote against Ministers on this ground at the ensuing general election.

Lord CAMPERDOWN remarked that, according to the report of the Commissioners, there were 21,000 Church sittings unapropriated in Edinburgh, which certainly was not an evidence of a want of Church accommodation.

The petition was ultimately laid on the table.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

The order of the day was read for going into committe on this bill; but the House did not resolve itself into committee; and after some pause the order, as was understood, was discharged.

QUARTER SESSIONS (IRELAND.)

The Earl of WICKLOW, after admitting that the mode of conducting the business at the quarter session in Ireland, introduced by the present Government, gave universal satisfaction, took occasion to complain of the appointment of 34 officers to act as Crown solicitors, for conducting the criminal business at the sessions, to find fault with some of the appointments, and to move for the copy of a circular addressed by the Attorney-General to the magistrates at Quarter Sessions, the object of which was, to establish a good and efficient check on those officers.

The Earl of MULGRAVE observed, that the Noble Earl would perhaps be surprised to hear that the circular alluded to was no new document, but was, in fact, coeval with the system, word for word, and precisely and technically the same as that which had been before addressed to the clerks of the assize and the clerks of the peace. He believed that the Crown solicitors had discharged their duties in a manner perfectly satisfactory, and confined themselves strictly to what fell within the line of their duty, The Noble Earl read letters from Assistant Barristers to prove the effect which had been produced by prosecutions for fights at fairs, &c.—He should be perfectly ready to give any information which the Noble Earl might wish to call for on the subject; and he felt convinced that the result of all the investigation which their Lordships could give on the subject would be that the system, if it were allowed to prevail, would be found to answer well.

Lord WICKLOW afterwards withdrew his motion, as the returns had been customarily made for the last twenty years. Some of the Opposition Lords had observed that they approved of the appointment of the Crown solicitors.

DEMISE OF THE CROWN.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor,, a bill providing for the administration of the public business, in the event of a demise of the Crown during the absence of the heir presumptive from this country, was read a second time.

BANKRUPTS (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday, July 4.

A request from the Commons that the Bishop of Exeter might attend and give evidence before the Education (Ireland) Committee, having been presented, that Right Reverend Prelate observed that as he was a member of the Committee of their Lordships' House he was not disposed to give evidence elsewhere.—Lord Ellenborough said the best course was to remain silent as to the request of the Commons, and the Earl of Wicklow thought the services of the Right Reverend Prelate in the Committee so valuable, that they ought not to be in attendance elsewhere.

The Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt Bill, the Malt Duties Bill, the Borough Boundaries Bill, the Reform of Parliament (Ireland) Bill, the Final Registry of Elections Bill, several private bills, were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

The Communication of Tithes (England) Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday.

CRIMINAL LAWS.

Lord DENMAN moved the second reading of the Forgery Bill, and a number of other bills for amending the criminal law, which had been sent up last week by the House of Commons. In doing so his Lordship entered at some length into an explanation of their objects and provisions.

Lord WYNFORD agreed in the general principles of these bill, but regretted that they had been sent up to their Lordships at a period of the session when it was impossible to give them proper consideration.

The Duke of RICHMOND supported the motion.

Lord LYNDHURST spoke at some length on the question. He expressed general approbation of the bills, but pointed out some incongruities, and expressed his regret that they had not been consolidated into one measure like the criminal reforms of Sir Robert Peel.

Lord BROUGHAM concurred in the opinion that these bills contained many incongruities, but also thought it important that they should pass during the present session. He declared that he was an advocate for a still greater diminution of capital punishment than was proposed by these bills, but when he stated so strong an opinion against capital punishment he wished to guard himself against being supposed to ground his opinion upon any thing founded either on a religious or an ethical principle as to the unlawfulness of inflicting capital punishment; his opinion was grounded upon its utter inexpediency, and upon its tendency to defeat its own object.

Lord DENMAN was agreeably surprised to find that his Noble and Learned Friends on both sides of the House were not inclined to oppose these bills. He hoped that he would have the assistance of both his Noble and Learned Friends in making these measures as perfect and unobjectionable as possible; and in order to give a full opportunity of considering all the bills, he did not propose to go into committee on them till Monday next.

The bills were then severally read a second time, and ordered to be taken into consideration by a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

COMMON LAW COURTS BILL.

This bill went through Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

The Small Debts (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Earl STANHOPE gave notice that on Thursday he should present several petitions respecting the new Poor Law; and also of his intention on that occasion to move for returns connected with the subject of the prisons throughout the country; and also to ask for information from a Noble and Learned Lord in reference to an opinion that the Noble and Learned Lord had given on this subject elsewhere.

The House then adjourned.

MONDAY—JULY 3.

The following bills were read a third time and passed the London and Greenwhich Railway Bill, the Cork and Passage Railway Bill, the Coroner's (Durham) Bill, the Civil Court Bill, the Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle Drainage Bill, and the Sheriffs' Courts (Scotland Bill). Several other bills were advanced a stage.

SUPPLY—MISCELLANEOUS CARGES.

In a Committee of Supply the following votes were agreed to,—£34,000 for the expenses of Sheriffs in Ireland; £186,000 for the Commissariat Department; £200,000 to defray the expense of her Majesty's Civil List; £21,000 for Repairs of Marlborough House for the Queen Dowager. The next vote proposed was £88,000 to defray the expenses of erecting the new Houses of Parliament, which occasioned a good deal of discussion. Mr. Hume and other members urged delay, and the reception of further plans, in order to secure the election of a building worthy of the nation, as economically as possible. The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke strongly in favour of Mr. Barry's plan, and urged despatch, unless the House wished to remain in its present situation for another session. He, however said, that if the House were bent on delay, Government had no objection.

After some further discussion the House divided, and the numbers were—for the grant 100; against it 20—majority 80.

The following votes were agreed to—£18,172 for printing and editing the public records; £5,000 to the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh; £300 in aid of the funds of the Royal Dublin Society; £9,030 for the purchase of three pictures for the National Gallery; £1,200 for the purchase of Etruscan vases for the British Museum.

CANADA.

On the vote that £142,169 14s. 6d. be granted for advances for arrears of charges for the salaries of judges and other officers and for the administration of justice, in Lower Canada, Mr. Hume protested against the grant, which he described as a fine imposed on the people of England for the bad government of their colonies. He should divide the Committee against the grant.

Lord J. RUSSELL was most desirous of bringing the question to a settlement. The Government had in no respect abandoned the principle of the resolutions but it would be impossible to proceed with any measure on the subject this session.

On a division the vote was carried by a majority of 43 to 10.

The following votes were then agreed to:—£37,500 towards defraying the expensees of a steam communication with India by the Red Sea to March, 1833, the rest being borne by the East India Company; and £223,414 10s. 1d. to make good deficiencies in former years.

The next estimate was £102,000 to meet the charge of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. HUME said that a vast deal of public money had already been wasted under this head, and he trusted that next session Government would be prepared to bring in some measure by which the militia, if continued at all, should be supported as a useful body.

Lord HOWICK quite agreed with the Hon. Member that, to a certain exient, the militia must be remodelled; and indeed, had not the session come to nearly a close, Government would have been prepared with some measure to effect that object, in order to render the militia a really effective force for the protection of the country. The Hon. Gentleman was quite right in saying that, under this head, a great deal of public money had been wasted to very little purpose.

The vote was agreed to, as were also the following:—£23,611 for wages of seamen, &c. in the postoffice packets; £2,483 for salaries of the Admiralty officers; £2,390 for the salaries of the officers of her Majesty's naval establishment at Dover; £40,000 to pay the wages of artificers and others employed in her Majesty's naval establishment at Dover; £155,000 for the navy stores, purchase and hiring of steam-vessels, and expenses incidental thereto; £3000 for new works, improvements, and repairs of the yards; £30,800 for the naval miscellaneous service.

The House having resumed, the report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

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IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILL.

After some opposition from Mr. Richards, this bill was ...a third time and passed.

...e Malt Duties Regulation Bill was also read a ...d time and passed.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS' BILL.

The motion for bringing up the report of this bill was ...osed by Sir R. Inglis, Mr. W. Gladstone, and Mr. ...nde; but o a division carried by a majority of 55 to ...

The Bills of Exchange Bill was read a third time and ...ssed.

Several other bills were forwarded a stage.

WAYS AND MEANS.

In a Committee of Ways, and Means, the sum of ...300,000 in Exchequer Bills for the furtherance of public ...orks was agreed to,—as was also a grant of £5,200,000 ...f the consolidated fund to balance the supplies voted ...o Her Majesty.

FINAL REGISER OF ELECTORS BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the third reading of this bill ...r. H. Elphinston's.

Mr. Sergeant GOULBURN moved that the bill be read a ...rd time that day three months.

On a decision, the amendment was rejected by a ma...jority of 62 to 41, and the bill read a third time and pas...sed.

The Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporation (England) Bill were agreed to with one exception, and a ...onferrence appointed for Thursday.

On the motion of Mr. CALLAGHAN, the Reform of Parliament (Ireland) Bill went through a committee of the whole House.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the practice of the Central Criminal Court to other courts of criminal judicature in England and Wales with respect to offenders liable to the punishment of death, and which was brought in accordingly and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.

Lord Viscount PALMERSTON obtained leave to bring in a bill for the continuance of the Slave Trade Treaties Act, which was brought in and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill to postpone for twelve months the provisions of the 1st and 2d of George IV. and the 3d of George IV, relating to the Bank of Ireland, which was accordingly brought in and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a bill to suspend the militia ballot, which was brought in read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend an exemption granted by the Assessed Taxes Act of last session, and to amend the laws ...to assessed taxes, which was brought in accordingly, ...d a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.

The remaining orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned at a quarter after one o'clock.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Several private bills were read a third time and passed.

Dr. BOWRING withdrew his motion for the repeal of the Usury Laws.

HAND-LOOM WEAVERS.

Mr. J. MAXWELL moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into the distress existing amongst the hand-...weavers, with a view to the adoption of some mea-...relief.

...D. STUART seconded the motion, being con... ...it was the decided duty of the Legislature to in... ...in some way or other for the benefit of a million ...who were in a state of the most desperate distress

...CLAY thought the greatest injury would be inflicted ...the hand-loom weavers by any interference on the ...of the Legislature to regulate the rate of wages.

Mr. BROTHERTON deeply commiserated the situation of ...e hand-loom weavers, but thought that any attempt to ...gulate the rate of wages would be injurious to them.

Dr. BOWRING spoke to the same effect.

Mr. LAWSON said he generally voted against the Hon. Member for Lanark (Mr. Maxwell,) but on this occasion should vote with him, in favour of the commission.

Mr. WAKLEY intimated that the change of opinion and conduct in the last speaker had some reference to the ensuing election. He (Mr. Wakley) was one of those who thought that they could never benefit the working classes by regulating the price of wages, but on the present occasion he trusted the House would agree to the motion without a division, by which they would show to the working classes that even if they had not the power of alleviating their distresses they were anxious to do so.

Mr. GILLON spoke strongly in favour of the motion.

Mr. C. P. THOMSON did not see that any good would result from the proposed commission. If he were to grant it he should be exciting false expectatious hopes; he would be making the situation of the parties worse, by deluding them, which would be a sufficient reason for him to refuse it, even if it were called for by themselves. The only argument that could be put forth in favour of the commission was, that fresh evidence might be obtained. Now, there had been two committees sitting two years on the subject: they had produced two volumes of evidence, which some honourable members might have read. Attempts might be made to delude that unfortunate class of persons into a belief that their best friends were those who brought forward propositions to which the House would not give its assent; but he believed these attempts would prove unsuccesful. It was impossible for any body to witness the conduct of these individuals without feeling the depest sympathy for their misfortunes, and admiring the patience with which they bore the evils that befel them. If it were possible to afford any remedy, he was sure that remedy would meet with full consideration by the House. He could not consent to the motion.

The motion was afterwards supported by Sir R. Bateson. Mr. Fielden, and Mr. Hindley, opposed by Mr. J. W. Patten, Mr. Chalmers, and Mr. Robinson, and, on a division, carried by a majority of 53 to 45.

LOTTERIES.

Mr. BISH moved for a committee to inquire into the lottery system, and observed that the House had swallowed a host of camels in the shape of railway bills, which were speculations involving more gambling, misery, and wretchedness, in a few years, than all the legal lottery adventures in the course of a century. He observed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on inquiry, would find that private lotteries, and "little goes," now prevailed to a considerable extent, and that hundreds of thousands of pounds annually went out of the country, by way of speculations in foreign lotteries, to the enrichment of foreigners, and to the impoverishment of the people of this kingdom. As a matter of revenue lotteries had realized upwards of £500,000 to the Government; but what did the duty on cards produce? Not more than £14,000 or £15,000, and yet more misery and gambling were occasioned by cards in one hour than by lotteries in a whole year.

Mr Alderman WOOD seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not suppose the Hon. Gentleman was serious in proposing an inquiry on so extensive a subject at this period of the session He would not object to an inquiry with a view to the suppression of foreign lotteries, but he did object to it with a view to induce the House to retrace its steps and return to a system of finance that had been pursued in the worst times of a bad government. He would rather see a deficiency of the revenue than increase it by drawing on the vices of the country.

After a few words from Sir. G. SINCLAIR and Sir E. CODRINGTON.

Mr. BISH withdrew his motion.

Lord MORPETH brought in a bill to renew the act for preventing the alienation of Corporate property in Ireland, which was read a first time.

On the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the order of the day for the appointment of the Bridgewater Election Committee was discharged.

The Parliamentary Electors Bill, and the Letters Patent Bill, were read a third time and passed.—Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter to 8 o'clock.—*Liverpool Mercury, July 7.*

GENERAL ELECTION.

South Lancashire.—A meeting of deputies from the Reform Associations formed in the different districts of South Lancashire, was held at Newton on Wednesday se'nnight. It was determined that Edward Stanley, Esq. of Cross Hall, in this county, should be invited to offer himself as one of the candidates on the Reform interest. Mr. Stanley is nephew and heir of the late Col. Stanley, who for many years represented this county in Parliament. We understand that Mr. Stanley has since accepted the invitation, and consented to come forward. His address to the electors is expected immediately, Mr. Stanley, we understand, has already received the promise of the support of the Earl of Derby, and other distinguished and influential individuals. Mr. Towneley, son of Peregrine Edward Towneley, Esq, and son-in-law of the Earl of Sefton, is likely to be invited as the second candidate. We are happy to be able to add, that the registration is so favourable to Reformers, that a very little exertion will be sufficient to secure the return of both the Reform candidates. Lord F. Egerton and Mr. Wilbraham, the present members, have both addressed the electors.—On Monday last, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of members of the South Lancashire Reform Association, resident in the Manchester polling district, was held in the large room of the York Hotel, King-street, Manchester, R. H. Gregg, Esq. in the chair, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the approaching election for South Lancashire. The meeting was occupied about an hour in making the necessary arrangement for the approaching contest. In the course of the discussion it was stated that as far as had been at present ascertained, the state of the registration was highly favourable to the cause of Reform. It having been resolved that two Reform candidates should be put in nomination in opposition to Lord Francis Egerton and the Hon. R. B. Wilbraham, a resolution was proposed seconded, and carried unanimously, to the effect that "Edward Stanley, Esq., of Crosse-hall, be requested to allow himself to be put in nomination as one of the candidates for South Lancashire. Mr. Stanley shortly afterwards entered the room and was received with the loudest cheering. In the course of his address he stated that he accepted the invitation of the electors with joy and gratitude as an instrument to fight the good battle between those who had always been the friends of good government and reform, whether in or out of office and those who regarded reform as a great evil, and only adopted it as a matter of necessity. He hoped that the electors would exert themselves manfully. It was not an occasion on which they must allow petty difficulties to check the progress of true reform. The question was, "Shall Reform be triumphant or not?" If they would support him, he would go through the contest, and he had no doubt but that they would gain the victory,—a victory on issue of which the eyes of all England were turned. He could only say, that should it be his honour to be placed in the situation of their representative, all the energies which he possessed should be devoted to the support of the Government of which Lord Melbourne was the head; and all his time should be devoted to the business of the country whether public or private (Cheers) The circumstances of his living in London although it might in some respects operate against him by making him a stranger to the meeting, would enable him to pay more attention to his duties, as he would be always on the spot; and would make him still more useful to this county. The recollection of one of his family, who was long connected with this county in the character of a representative, induced him to hope that, inasmuch as he had transacted his duties with faithfulness, his descendant would not be wanting in attention to the duties of his office. He was not aware that at the present he was called upon to say any thing further. He avowed himself to be a firm and determined supporter of Lord Melbourne's government; on that ground he would fight the battle; and he had no doubt that with the aid of the gentlemen whom he saw around him, and with their active interference, they would come off conquerers in the great cause," (Loud cheers.—On Tuesday another meeting, most numerously and respectably attended, was held in the large room at the Exchange when Mr. Stanley again addressed the electors at considerable length. In the course of his speech he touched upon the Corn Laws question and declared himself in favour of the enactment of a law that would place the trade in corn on an equal footing with the trade in any other commodity. Mr. Stanleys address to the electors will be found in our advertising columns.

County of Westmoreland.—We are informed that William Brougham, Esq., late M. P. for Southwark, and brother to the ex-Chancellor, is to be put in nomination at the ensuing election, in opposition to the Lowther interest.

Cumberland West.—Sir James Graham will certainly be opposed and ousted. The Reformers of this county could not find a better colleague for Mr. James than Major Aglionby.

The Metropolis.—The state of affairs, in London, Middlesex, &c. may be pretty well juged of from the following plaintive inquiries in the *Morning Post.*—"Why have we not yet in the field the two *Conservative* candidates whose election for Middlesex may so easily be made secure? When are the *constitutional* candidates for Marylebone to be definitely announced? What are the *loyal* people in the city of London about? We could mention at least a dozen men in the city, eminent in commercial life, and not less distinguished for their loyalty to the Throne, and their relational and virtuous attachment to the institutions of the country, for any two of whom, at the very least, the prompt and active exertions of the Conservatives of the city of London would secure seats in the House of Commons. Why, again, are the Conservatives of the county of Surrey not yet in motion? 'Echo answers *why*?' Possibly the 'loyal people' may also answer, that they do not see much use in throwing awy their time and their money."

Bolton.—The two sitting members, Mr. Bolling and Mr. Ainsworth, stand again. The Tories have talked of a second candidate, in the person of Thomas Bright Crosse, Esq., of Shaw-hall, near Chorley; but no public demonstration has yet been made by or on behalf of that gentleman.

Leeds.—We understand that a most thorough and efficient canvass of this borough has taken place; and no doubt is entertained, that, if the Reformers of all classes act together with cordiality, Mr. Baines and Sir William Molesworth will be returned, notwithstanding the powerful influence which Sir John Beckett brings to bear on the election.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Manchester.—The return of the late members is considered secure, though it is understood the Tories are looking out for a candidate. Mr. G. R. Dawson, the brother-in-law of Sir R. Peel, has been mentioned.

Preston.—For this borough, the candidates are P. Nesket Fleetwood, Esq. the present member, R. Townley Parker, Esq. a Conservative, and J. Crawford, Esq. of London. The latter on the Liberal interest. The contest, it is thonght, will chiefly be between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Parker; Mr. Fleetwood's return being generally considered secure. Sir Robert Barrie, a Conservative, is spoken of, but we do not know whether upon good ground—*Preston Chronicle.*

Westminster.—Sir Francis Burdett does not again intend to solicit the suffrages of the electors, but to retire into private life. General Evans and Mr. Leader stand on the Liberal side, with the best prospects of success. Sir George Murray is the Tory candidate. It is a thousand pities that Sir Francis did not retire before he "d—d himself to everlasting fame."

Lancaster.—This borough is likely to be very severely contested. The candidates on the Liberal interest are Mr. P. M Stewart and Mr. W. R. Greg; on the Tory side, Mr. Greene and Mr. G. R. Marton. The latter gentlemen have had the start onthe canvas side, having gone over the borough very carefully several months ago; and their friends profess great confidence as to the result of the election.

Wigan.—We understand that the Reformers of Wigan have resolved to put two candidates in nomination, namely. Mr. Charles Standish, of Standish Hall. Some time ago, the Tories were also talking of another candidate (Mr. Peter Greenall) to be started along with Mr. Kearsley; but we have not heard whether that gentleman has definitely resolved to offer himself.

Flintshire.—The Tories having every thing prepared have had good start in the canvass, but it will avail them little. The old staunch Whigs have rallied round their popular member, and on the 27th a very influential meeting took place at Holywell. The following letter from that old, tried, and consistant Reformer, Colonel Wynne, is worthy of his devotion to the cause:

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 23d instant I am concerned to say my infirm state of health prevents my attending on the 27th, but I confess I have only one thought upon the snbject of the letters you mention. Sir Stephen Glynne and Sir John Hanmer have thrown down the glove; let us not hesitate a moment, every Whig, Reformer, or Radical, to unite hand and heart to support our excellent spirited member, the Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, whose conduct has been uniformly steady and consistent, and we shall not have any reason to fear either their menances or threats.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant.

"ROBT. W. WYNNE.

"*Garthewin, June* 23, 1837.

Berkshire.—Mr. John Walter, one of the proprietors of the recreant *Times*, has issued an address to the electors of Berkshire, his late constituents, informing them that he will not again solicit the honour of their suffrages. He tells them, in effect, that his efforts in the present Parliament for the good of the nation have been unavailing, and that he sees still less chance of their being effective in the next. The plain fact is that Mr. Walter sees Toryism at a discount, and is determined to save his money.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—The Rev. J. R. Stephen formerly a Wesleyan Methodist preacher, has offered himself as a candidate for Ashton, in opposition to Mr, Hindley, the present member. The Rev. Gentleman denounces the Whigs, the poor laws, the factory system, and even Sunday schools, which he thinks as bad as the factories, in terms most unclerical and insane.

Oldham.—The working classes here had a public meeting on Monday last, at the back of the Albion Inn, when it was unanimously agreed to support John Fielden and General Johson, and a committee was formed the same night. The Tories are bringing forward Mr. Lees, their present Tory member, and Joseph Jones, Esq,, both of Oldham. A smart canvas is going on by both parties. It is said there is not a doubt but Fielden and Johnson will be returned, unless a second O'Connor is again put in to split the Liberals.

Rochdale.—The Tories here have commenced a very active canvas; and have laid three to one that they will return Mr. Royds, the late defeated Tory candidate. The Whigs are not asleep, and are certain of success, unless a change takes place. It will be Fenton against Royds. The latter is an ultra-Tory of the worst class.

Windsor.—The contest for the royal borough of Windsor will be very severe. There are four candidates in the field,—Sir John Browne de Beauvoir, (a former representive,) Sir John Elley, and Ramsbottom, (the present members,) and Mr. Robt. Gordon, of the Treasury, who vacates his seat for Cricklede. A coalition has been formed between Mr. Ramsbottom and Mr. Gordon which has caused so great a defection of friends from Mr. Ramsbottom's standard as to leave the course open to Sir John de Beauvoir and Elley. By this attempt to strangle the independence of the borough, one liberal will be lost. The two Baronets are sure of success.

Prorogation of Parliament.—It is now calculated that the business of Parliament, at least all that will be passed this session, will be gone through by the 14th or 15th July: the prorogation will take place a day or two afterwards; at all events, it is stated in well-informed quarters, *the dissolution is fixed for the 20th July.* It is further very confidently stated that the new Parliament will be re-assembled agreeably to the date of the writ,—namely, forty days after the dissolution of the Parliament, and the issuing of the requisite writs.—*Liverpool Mercury, July 7.*

LIVERPOOL COURIER.—JULY 5.

Election movements are now general throughout the country, and every thing seems to prognosticate a fierce and determined struggle. It is admitted on both sides that the issue is one of life and death—of permanent possession or indefinite privation of power. But the rise or the fall of parties is but a small stake, compared with the mighty consequences to the nation at large which are involved in the coming contest. It is left to the next few weeks to decide what shall be the character and policy of this country, not for one year only—not for one parliament, or one lifetime—but most probably for generations and generations, to all posterity. Principles are now at that pass when one more move must once and for ever decide the victory. Liberalism has had a fair trial. It has been allowed to exhibit the genuine complexion and the inevitable tendency of its doctrines: it has found a ready and faithful echo in an obsequious House of Commons, embodying its views, accommodating itself to every shifting contingency, and only dissatisfied when prudence or dissimulation set bounds to its zeal.

A barrier has, however, been opposed to the progress of this Liberalism, in the firmness and independence of the House of Lords; and now the great question is to be decided, which of the parties is to give way—which has been acting on principles, and for the attainment of objects, most in accordance with the nation's wishes. If the national voice should decide in favour of the course which has been pursued by the House of Lords, then, as a necessary consequence, the Ministry goes out, and a government legislating not in opposition to, but for the preservation and improvement of, English institutions and English interests,—will take its place. If, on the contrary, victory should declare for Ministers, the House of Lords will be no longer in the same position for opposing measures of a destructive or revolutionary tendency—the Queen will reasonably be appealed to for some enlarged powers for overcoming aristocratic opposition to the expressed will of the people—the House of Lords will be reduced to a contemptible cipher, and an insolent and rapacious democracy will ride roughshod over the remaining safeguards of civil and religious liberty. Is England, then, tired of her constitution? Is she desirous that instead of three orders in the state, under which she has grown up in freedom and happiness, there should be but one, and that one proscribed in all history as the most ignorantly unstable, the most violently despotic, and the most capriciously unjust?

Looking at the complexion of public affairs,—the indulgence that has been extended to a Ministry which from its forcible and irregular assumption of office, challenged a severer test of its doings, with its proved destitution of either talent, integrity, or independence, for the station it has usurped,—looking at what is to be expected from the sound sense and the love of justice which are essential components of the English character, and at the specimens which have already been given of the operation of these qualities in various parts of the kingdom, we have every confidence that the election will terminate in the utter and hopeless prostration of the faction which has so long picked the pocket and abused the patience of the nation, and in placing the reins of power in the hands of a strong, united, honest, and constitutional administration. Let the electors be but true to themselves, and the thing is done. Government already trembles on the verge of defeat. Their average majority, in the fullest houses, has not exceeded twenty, if it has reached so much. Is it to be supposed, after what we have seen, that there is not, amongst all the constituencies of the empire, the power of sending up *ten* Conservatives in place of ten Radicals? Have Westminster, and Bridgewater, and Renfrew, and Ross exhausted all the patriotism in the land? Or is it less apparent now than before that the Melbourne Ministry is bound hand and foot to Mr. O'Connell and his revolutionary allies, and that every step that it takes must be inevitably and eternally Popish or republican?

We would not, however, relax exertion by instilling a false security. In proportion to the gain to be achieved on one side is the loss to be endured on the other. And in proportion to the apprehended loss will be the desperation of the efforts used to prevent it. Ministers and their partisans have much at stake: they must feel that this is their last throw for office, with all the snug advantages, in possession or reversion, that appertain thereto. They have, likewise, the *prestige* of government on their side, with the still more substantial appliances of certain votes which are understood to be at the command of the party in power. Add to this, no general election has yet taken place under the altered circumstances of the municipal bodies. What will be the operation of this change upon the constituencies at large we are of couse unprepared to say; but we *can* say, from what we have witnessed, that no office, however humble, no source of patronage, however humble, no source of patronage, however small, that could possibly be turned to eleetioneering account, has been thought beneath the notice of our reformed town-councils; and it may be admitted as a truth, that they will be as unscrupulous in the use of these means of influence as they have been indiscriminate in their acquisition. Let there be, therefore, no slumbering, no backwardness. Let every one believe that the fate of the empire depends upon his individual exertions. A bare majority will not be enough. We are now at the commencement of a new reign: a sovereign of tender years, and necessarily, as yet, but of unripe judgment, is upon the throne; a double plot is being vigorously carried on, on one side to persuade the people that their Queen is a favourer of ultra-Radical sentiments, and on the other to persuade the Queen to believe the same of her people. We want, therefore, a bold, a hearty, and an unequivocal demoustration on the part of the people, of their unabated attachment to those principles on which alone the monarch of these realms holds any legal title to the throne; a demonstration which would at once strengthen the youthful sovereign in following the glorious footsteps of her ancestors, and remove from her those evil councillors who would poison and prejudice her mind, or pervert her into other courses.

The Conservative candidates for Liverpool have this week commenced their personal canvas, and, we rejoice to to say, under auspices which afford the strongest assurance of success. Everywhere their reception has been most frank and ardent, and evidences present themselves on all sides, not only of undiminished confidence, but of new and increased support. Votes, and those not a few, which in 1838 swelled the list of Messrs. Ewart and Morris, will this year be recorded for Sandon and Creswell. The ancient burgesses are generally stanch to their colours, and on the day of election will be found ranged on the side of their friends, and the good old cause. The Liberals are bragging, as usual; and no doubt, if talking will do it, they are sure of their men. The only regard to be paid to this swagger, is to make it a spur to redoubled energy and perseverance on the part of Conservatives. Whatever the Radicals may be deficient in, we may rely upon it they will be neither deficient nor nice in their use of means.

On Friday Mr. Spring Rice produced his anxiously expected budget. The mountain has been long in labour, and the mouse which it has at length brought forth is the magnificent surplus of £384,500! There will, consequently, as the Lord Chancellor with great *naïveté* observes, be no reduction of taxation. The "retrenchment," therefore, of the present year, will just realise the Irishman's description—"a footless stocking without a leg."

To do the admistration justice, however, the diminished consumption consequent upon a season of almost unexempled depression must have pressed heavily on every branch of the revenue, while the reductions of each preceding year leave less to be reduced in the next. Still we must say, this "no reduction" tallies but lamely with the mouthy professions with which our reformers set out, and will go but little way to reconcile the nation to the continuance of a ministry in other respects so profitless and inert.

FUNERAL OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.

The funeral of his late Majesty, William IV, will take place to-morrow, Saturday, at midnight, as previously announced, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The preparations for the funeral commenced almost immediately after the death of his Majesty. The construction of the platform on which the funeral procession will pass from the grand entrance to St. George's Hall—or the Clock Tower, as it is usually called—to the south door of St. George's Chapel, will when completed, be about 1,030 feet in length, of most substantial materials, twelve feet high, and nineteen wide. It is to be covered with black cloth, with which it will also be lined and festooned. The sides will be boarded to the height of three feet six inches, close up to which, we understand, the public will be permitted to stand during the procession; and, in order to divide the crowd, and prevent too great a pressure, and probably accidents, strong barriers are to be erected across the Castle yard towards the Military Knights' houses, called the Upper foundation.

In St. George's Chapel a raised platform has been constructed in the outer aisle level with the steps of the inner choir. The procession will enter by the south door, and proceed to the bottom of the outer aisle, whence it will turn and proceed up the centre into the choir. The banners of the Knights of the Garter in the chapel were, on Wednesday, arranged in their proper order by the assistants of the Garter King at Arms; and those of the deceased knights, Charles the 10th, the Duke of Montrose, and the Marquis of Bath, were removed, and that of the Earl of Carlisle was placed up there. On the north side

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of the outer choir a gallery is now being erected for the accommodation of those who are fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission. During the progress of the works at the Chapel, the Cathedral service is performed in the library of the dean and canons.

The following is a description of the royal coffin, which was exhibited to the public, at Mr. Thomas Turner's establishment. New Bond-street, on Saturday last:—It is composed of Spanish mahogany, two inches and a half in thickness, covered with royal purple velvet of Genoa manufacture, and lined with white satin. The dimensions are as follow:—Length, seven feet three inches; depth, two feet; breadth across the head, twenty-four inches; breadth across the feet, twenty-two inches. The ornaments are of silver gilt, and of the most elegant device. On the lid of the coffin, in the first panel, are placed the Royal Arms of England, in silver gilt. In the centre one a massive plate of the same metal on which is engraved the subjoined inscription:—

DEPOSITUM
SERENISSIMI POTENTISSIMI,
ET EXCEELENTISSIMI MONARCHI,
GULIELMI QUARTI;
DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM
REGIS,
FIDEI DEFENSORIS;
REGIS HANOVERÆ, &c. &c.;
BRUNSVICI ET LUNEBURGI DUCIS.
OBIT XX. DIE JUNII,
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXXXVII.
ÆTATIS SUI LXXII., REGNIQUE SUI VII.

At the last panel, at the foot of the lid, is placed the Order of the Garter, with the inscription of "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" Around the coffin and lid are rows of nails most curiously studded in double lines, likewise cornices of a most unique pattern, forming a *coup d'oeil* most pleasing, yet giving the *tout ensemble* a most solemn and imposing effect. Among those who were noticed inspecting the coffin was Earl Grey, Lady Shadwell (wife of the Vice-t hancellor,) and the family of Lord Eliot (son of Earl St. Germains,) were also among the numerous body of persons (estimated at upwards of 20,000) who obtained admision during the day. During the day, a number of veteran tars, who had served with our late dearly beloved Sovereign, and who had stood besides him "in the battle and the breeze," attended to take a view, and many at the sight shed tears, and would, had occasion permitted, have recited many anecdotes of their late commander. The inspection continued up to a late hour, and about one o clock on Monday morning the coffin was placed in a hearse with six horses, followed by a mourning coach and four, with the necessary attendants and started for Windsor Castle. On its arrival it will be deposited in the state-room; it will afterwards be placed in the Waterloo-chamber, where the body will lie in state. The coffin will be covered with a magnificent pall of velvet, trimmed with white satin.

FUNERAL OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.

Notice is hereby given to the nobility and others attending the solemity of the funeral of his late most sacred Majesty, that the hour appointed for assembling at Windsor Castle is seven o'clock in the evening; the procession will be formed in St. George's-hall, at eight o'clock precisely.—*Liverpool Mercury, July 7.* NORFOLK E. M.

SPAIN.

We have received the following intelligence at a late hour last night. It will be observed that the Christinos and the Carlists are coming to close quarters, and it is very probable that the next arrival will bring us an account of an engagement. San Cugat, one of the places mentioned below as occupied by the outposts of Don Carlos, is about two leagues north of Barcelona, while Martorell, the head-quarters of Baron de Meer, is not more than four leagues northwest of Barcelona:—

"*Narbonne July 1.—Perpignan, June* 30.—Rayo, with 4,500 Catalonians, forming the advanced guard of Don Carlos, on the 23d June had his outposts at Rubi, Castell, Bisbal, and San Cugat.

"The head-quarters of the Baron de Meer were at Mortorell. It is believed that he has 15,000 infantry and 1,400 cavalry. Provisions were scarce. At Barcelona 750,000 dollars had been realized under the name of a forced loan for the use of the army.

"On the 28th of June Eroles, at the head of 2,000 men, demanded at La Seu d'Urgel 10,000 dollars, under the threat that if they were not paid he would burn the houses."

"The Captain General of Aragon publishes a dispatch from the third section of the Army of the Center, in which it is stated that the Governor of Morilla, on the 20th inst., sent a detachment of 60 men of the regiment of Santiago, 16 national guards, and four horsemen, towards Mirambel, where the rebel junta of Aragon, with an escort of 100 men, happened to be. After a stout defence on the part of the rebels, the commanding officer entered the town at the head of his small detachment, and fulfilled his commission by killing 15, and taking nine prisoners.

The Governor of Caspe says, that on the 21st instant, 300 Miquelets in ambush surprised two companies of Gabrera's faction, who had crossed the Ebro towards Tivens; the greater part were killed on the spot, very few saving their lives by swimming back over the river.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 23d ult. contains a report of Baron das Antas, dated Vittoria, the 18th ult., announcing that, on that day, he had encountered three Carlist battalions and a squadron of artillery near Salvatierra, and completely routed them with the loss of 100 killed, some wounded, and thirty-four prisoners. The Christinos had only two horses killed.

Narbonne, July 3.—Perpignon July 2.—Don Carlos, continuing his counter march with his Navarese on the 26th of June, passed by Anglesola, near Tarraga, towards Flix, intending to cross the Ebro and join Cabrerra. On the 27th of June Baron de Meer left Martorell for Igualada with his army. The Brigadier Osorio, having furnished Berge with supplies, returned to Puycerda on the 1st of July.—*Morning Chronicle July* 4

From the frontiers of Catalonia we have news up to the 28th ult., by which we learn that Don Carlos entered Manresa on the 21st, having quitted Solsona on the 9th, and having passed within a few leagues of Baron de Meer's head-quarters. The expeditionary army is thus stationed exactly between the troops under that chief and the city of Barcelona. The principal source of anxiety seems to be the defence of the line of the Ebro; but it does not appear that Don Carlos has for the moment any serious intention of evacuating his new quarters in Catalonia; although he may change his locality from time to time. It is reported that, notwithstanding the acknowledged emptiness of the royal military chest, the followers of the expeditionary army are in high and enthusiastic spirits.—*Morning Herald, July* 3.

POLAND.

Discontent in Poland is not confined to the people it has likewise made great progress among the troops of the army of occupation. Mutinies lately occurred, under the most frivolous pretexts, in the camp of Augustowo. Prince Paskewitz has apprized the Emperor of this state of public opinion, and begged of his Majesty to suspend his journey to Poland, which stood fixed for the latter end of June.—*Liverpool Courier July* 7.

INDOLENCE OF THE CONSERVATIVES.—We extract the following well-timed and opposite remarks from an excellent article which appeared in a supplement to the last week,s number of the *Metropolitan Conservative Journal*:—"In some towns the indolence of Conservatives is truly deplorable. They seem to think the war depends upon every one but themselves, and they thus neglect every true and proper means of securing the victory. A lamentable error into which Conservatives in remote districts fall, is in trusting to the metropolis for candidates and to the Carlton Club for funds. In the first instance, the London-appointed members are the very worst and least to be depended on in the House of Commons and in the second instance, (we speak with authority and knowlege of facts,) the Carlton Club has no separate election fund whatever, and rarely subscribes anything from the joint stock purse but in very peculiar and urgent circumstances."—*Liverpool Courier. July* 5.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—In a few weeks a general election will call upon the British people to express their opinions—to offer the whole world a manifestation of their sentiments—whether, as the Whig Radical prints insolently assert, they are anxious to send into parliament representaves of outrage, violence, revolution, and anarchy or whether, as *we* believe, they are desirous to forward to the senate the honest expression of their hearts through men who will give distinctive pledges to support the throne according to its ancient rights and privileges; to maintain the Protestant religion as by law established in England, Ireland, and Scotland; and to preserve the administration of justice in responsible authorities, and not merge it into the hands of wild democrats and uneducated and irrational speculators of the hour.—*Met, Conservative Journal.—Ibid.*

It is generally believed at the west end of the town that her Majesty will hold her first drawing-room on Thursday the 13th instant.

It is generally circulated that her Majesty intends to create six new English peerages after her first drawing-room.

Bank of England.—Quarterly average of the weekly liabilies and assets of the Bank of England from the 4th of April to the 27th of June, 1837, inclusive, published pursuant to the act 3 and 4, Wm. 4, cap. 98:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£18,202,000	Securities	£26,932,000
Deposits	10,424,000	Bullion	4,750,000
	£28,626,000		£31,682,000

Downing-street, June 29, 1837.

THE FUNDS, MONDAY.—The Consol market has been buoyant during the morning. Consols, which were in the early part 92⅛⅜, has since improved to 92⅜½ for the Account. Exchequer Bills 34 prem.; India Bonds 34 prem.; Bank Stock 209. In the Foreign Market Spanish Active is not so good as the early part of the day, when it reached 23⅛, at present 22⅜½; Portuguese improved to 44¼; Three per Cents, 27⅜ ex-dividend; Dutch Two-and-a Half per Cents., 52⅛; Colombian, 24½. We hear that a Russian frigate has arrived off Gravesend with a great quantity of gold on board. She had been expected for several days past. Spanish Active Stock has improved to 22⅜ 23. We do not hear of any further arrivals either from France or Spain.—*London, July* 3.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 1.

There has been a good demand for Cotton throughout the week, which has been rather freely supplied; and during the last three days, the market has had an inanimate appearance, and closes with a decline of ¼d per lb in the common qualities of American. In Egyptian a fair extent of business has been done, though the pressure to sell has, in some instances, caused a further decline of ¼d to ½d per lb to be submitted to. In Brazil, Pernam and Bahia are rather more saleable: in Maranham there is no change, Surat is in good demand at former rates. 3300 American, 300 Egyptian, 100 Pernam, 250 Bahia, and 50 Peruvian have been forwarded into the country unsold during this month. The sales of the week amount to 29,700 bales, including 2500 American and 1100 Surat on speculation, and 2650 American, 1150 Surat, 50 Bengal, 100 Maranham, and 150 Pernam for export, namely,

		d.	d.			d.	d.
100	Sea Island,	16	to 27		— pera,	0	to 0
10	Stained do,	2	..0		— Demerara, &c	0	.. 0
3220	Upland.	4¾	..7⅛	20	Peruvian,	7	.. 0
8000	Mobile, &c.	4½	..8	120	La Guayra	5	.. 7¼
12330	New Orleans	4¼	..8½	—	Barbados	0	.. 0
700	Egyptian,	8	..13	—	Com W. Iedia	0	.. 0
950	Pernams, &c.,	6¾	..10	—	Carthagena	0	.. 0
690	Bahia, &c.	5⅝	..7¾	—	Smyrna,	0	.. 0
740	Marham,	7¼	..9½	2670	Surat, &c	2¾	.. 5½
	Sawginned,	6	..62	50	Bengal,	3⅞	.. 0

We have had a quiet market to-day, and only a moderate extent of business, but at steady prices. The sales, which are 2000 bags, include 300 American on speculation.

Taken on speculation this year.....bales	69000
Same in 1836	99000
Forwarded into the country unsold this year	43400
Same in 1836	25100
Increase of import this year compared with the same date last year	124918
Increase of Stock	130200
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	4600
Increase of quantity taken for export	10610

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 24th June, and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year

into the kingdom this year.

American	bags	598212
South American		71558
West Indies, Demerara, &c		3091
East Indies		82463
Egypt, &c		12611
Total of all descriptions		767935

Same period last year.

American	bags	455236
South American		65081
West Indies Demerara, &c		2658
East Indies		106001
Egypt, &c		6586
		635562
Increase of imports as compared with same period 1836		132372

EXPORTS IN 1837.

American, 17920—Brazil, 1575—East Indies, 26586
West India, 00—Other kinds, 00

Total in 1837	bags	45581
Same period in 1836		40561

STOCK.

June 30, 1837	bags	379900
Same time, 1836		249700

LIVERPOOL MARKET,—JULY 3.

In the early part of the week there was a good demand for Sugar, but the market has since become rather dull, without any alteration in prices. The sales amount to 1,300 hhds. B. P. 2,100 bags Bengal have also been disposed of at 67s to 67s 9d, and 2,730 mats Mauritius at 53s to 61s per cwt. 120 chests Brazil Sugar have been disposed of at 55s to 57s per cwt. for brown, and at 29s to 31s for good and fine white.—The sales in Molasses are 430 puns., chiefly old Berbice, at 24s to 24s 6d. good Demerara at 27s 6d, and a small parcel of very fine Trinidad at 28s per cwt.—The market for Plantation Coffee is flat at present; the sales do not exceed 100 casks of Jamaica, and ordinary and middling sorts have sold 1s to 2s lower; 120 bags of Demerara (unclean) sold at a decline of 4s to 5s. Nothing done in Foreign.—In Cocoa, Ginger, Pepper, or Pimento nothing has been done.—Rice has been in good request; the sales in East India are 3,200 bags, principally at 14s per cwt. in bond, and in Carolina 100 tces at 14s per cwt. in bond for export, for very small, and 30s per cwt. duty paid for fine dressed, for home consuption. The transactions in Rum are limited to 100 puns. of Demerara, at the quotations.

A few small sales of East India Indigo are reported.—About 12 serons of silver Cochineal have been sold at 6s 8d per lb. for Honduras, and 5s 9d per lb.. duty paid, for Vera Cruz.—25 chests East India Gum Arabic have been taken at 46s to 65s per cwt., and a similar quantity of Lac Dye at 11d for T. L., and 10d per lb. for K. L. mark.—17s 9d per cwt. was paid for 150 baskets of Terra Japonica.—There has been a good inquiry for the better qualities of Saltpetre, and the sales reach 3,000 bags, at prices ranging from 22s to 27s.—Nitrate of Soda has realized 16s in small lots.

LIVERPOOL PRICE CURRENT JULY 6.

We cannot perceive any alteration of moment in our Market, but a degree of firmness is perceptible in most articles.

* DENOTES RISING. † DENOTES FALLING.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
COLONIAL PRODUCE.				
SUGAR, B. P. per cwt. (Duty paid)				
Muscovado dry brown	52	0 @	55	0
Middling	56	0 ..	64	0
Good ditto				
Good bright	66	0 ..	68	0
Fine				
Dabs and very brown	60	0 ..	31	0
and moistened				
MOLASSES, per cwt.				
West India	25	6 ..	30	0
COCOA, per cwt. (in bond.)				
Trinidad	35	0 ..	40	0
Brazil	31	0 ..	35	0
COFFEE, per cwt. (in bond.)				
B. A. ordinary	72	0 ..	80	0
Good and fine ditto	87	0 ..	98	0
Middling	101	0 ..	103	0
Good middling	110	0 ..	114	0
Fine middling and fine	116	8 ..	126	0
Triage and very ordinary	40	0 ..	70	0
Havannah	46	0 ..	52	0
St. Domingo	42	0 ..	40	0
GINGER, per cwt (in bond.)				
Barbadoes		*nominal.*		
Jamaica	100	0 ..	180	0
PEPPER, Black, per lb. (in bond)	0	3 ..	0	4
PIMENTO, per lb. (in bond)	0	3¼ ..	0	4
RUM, per gallon (in bond)				
Jamaica	2	6 ..	4	0
Demerara and Leeward Islands	2	3 ..	3	10
RICE, per cwt, (in bond.)				
American	16	0 ..	30	0
East India	11	0 ..	14	0
COTTON.				
Bowed Georgia	0	4½ ..	0	8
New Orleans	0	4¼ ..	0	8¼
West India	0	6 ..	0	8
Barbadoes	8	7 ..	0	3
Demerara	0	10 ..	0	13
Pernam	0	7¼ ..	0	9½
Maranham	0	7¼ ..	0	8¾
Bahia	0	5¾ ..	0	7¾
Sea Island, good and fine	1	8 ..	2	6
ordinary and middling	1	3 ..	1	8
Egyptian	0	7½ ..	0	12
Surat	0	2⅝ ..	0	5¾
Bengal	0	3 ..	0	4¾
WOOL.				
GALLS, (in bond.)	s.	d.	s.	d.
East India, blue	78	0 ..	85	0
Turkey, blue	90	0 ..	95	0
sorts	70	0 ..	78	0
COCHINEAL, Black (in bond.)	6	3 ..	6	9
Silver	5	9 ..	6	3
INDIGO, per lb. (in bond.)				
East India, very fine	5	9 ..	6	3†
good and fine	4	6 ..	5	3
ordinary and middling	3	0 ..	4	3
Oude, ordinary to fine	2	0 ..	4	3
Caracas, 1 Flora (duty paid)	5	0 ..	5	6
Sobres	3	9 ..	4	9
Cortes	2	3 ..	3	0
Guatimala	2	6 ..	5	6
MADDER, Dutch C per cwt	50	0 ..	63	0
Ombro	34	0 ..	42	0
Gamene	15	0 ..	30	0
Mull	6	0 ..	14	0
MADDER ROOT, per cwt				
French and Turkey	35	0 ..	45	0
Naples	30	0 ..	33	0
BERRIES, Yellow Turkey	40	0 ..	60	0
Persian	£4	5 ..	15	10
SAFFLOWER, East India	£1	5 ..	5	10
Turkey		*none.*		
SALTPETRE, East India	21s.	6d..	27	0
South American	15	0 ..	16	

CIRCASSIA.

The manly resistance which the Circassians are making to the Russian arms, induces us to avail ourselves of Platon Lüdow's interesting account of the countries about the Caucasus. He has been resident for years upon the spot, during which he has collected a mass of valuable intelligence—undigested, it is true, but bearing palpable evidence of its veracity. For the present we shall confine ourselves to a condensed sketch of his report on the Circassians and their native land.

This people is known by the name of the Adeches, as well as the designation commonly given them. Their territory lies between 43° 28′ and 45° 25′ northern latitude, and 37° 10′ and 42° 30′ eastern latitude: its boundaries on the north and east are Kuban, the territory of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, the Russian province of the Caucasus (Caucasia), Abchasia Minor, and the greater Kabarda. It is separated on the south and south west from Minprelia and the greater Abchosia by the highest chain of the Caucasus, which runs from Mount Elborus to the Black Sea, and forms the western frentier of Circassia, or "the Land of the Ardeches." On the west it is washed by the Black Sea. Its greatest length from west to east—namely, from the Uman of the Kuban to the mouth of the Burzukla—if taken in a straight line, is about 220 miles; and its greatest breadth from north to south—namely, from the redoubt of Temishbeg to the efflux of the Shagdasha into the Kuban—is about 120 miles. This extent of country forms nearly a tringle, and contains a superficies of about 25,300 square miles, about half the area of England. It comprises than southern declivities of the main chain of the Caucasus, by the offsets of which it is intersected, and subsids into a flat towards the banks of the Kuban.

The Adeches are composed of various tribes, ten in number, whose location cannot be assigned, as they frequently change their residence; nor are they wholly distinct races, for their character and condition are ever fluctuating with the character and condition of the settlers and captives who take up their abode with them.

The Circassians call themselves Adeches: a word implying a mountain ravine on the sea—from *ade*, a mountain ravine, and *che*, sea. This name probably arose from their formerly dwelling among the inlets and bights of the Black Sea, which are formed by the jutting out of the offsets of the Caucasian chain into that ocean. The name of Circassians (Tsherkesses) was given them by the Nogay Tartars: in the native tongue it signifies decapitators—from *Tsherk*, to cut off, and *kes*, the head. The tribes bear the names of certain rivers or districts, or of individual founders.

The climate is exceedingly diversified, as may be expected in a country washed in one part by the sea, and in others exposed to the sun, or shaded excessive heat: the the thermometer here is often as high as 48° Reaumeur. The several tribes of the Adeches or Tsherkesses number, it estimated, 272,400 souls (the author is doubtlessly alluding, according to the Russian fashion, to the male population only; for we know, on other respectable authority, that it must be upwards of 500,000, males and females together). They are Composed of Nateckays, 62,000; Shapssugs, 54,000; Schans, 560; Gatukays, 120,000; Beduks, 11,300; Abedsechs, 62,000; Tshemeirgoys, 23,000; Muchoshes, 1500; Besslineys, 6500; and Nogay Tartars, of the tribes Nauros and Maussuroff, about 25,000.

The only class of society known among all these races is the military; every head of a family is obliged to cultivate his land, and to protect his own property from the enemy. There is, it is true, a sort of nobility among some of the tribes, but they are without influence or peculiar privileges. Some have *jaspre*, or slaves; these are not natives, but captives taken in war, or purchased.

Circassia is composed, in its southern parts, of the principal chain and offsets of the Caucasus. This mountainous region is inhabited by Besslineys, Maussuroffs, Tshemirgoys, Abedseches, and Shapssugs. The northern parts, which are edged by a bend of the Kuban, consist of plains into which the subsiding arms of that chain here and there insinuate themselves; and this is the land where the other tribes are located. A considerable portion of the country is engrossed by forests. The acclivities, glens plains, and river banks, are embellished with cypresses of the growth of centuries, palm-trees, plantains, maples elms, firs, alders, poplars, and other trees. The excellence and abundance of the timber, and its proximity to the coast, render it the principal native resource of Circassia, and in the hands of a civilized people would be turned to many a valuable account.

A number of rivers and mountain streams flow down from the Caucasian mountains and irrigate the land. The leading ones are the Atakum, which falls into the Sea of Asoph; the Ubin, Karakuban or Aphibs, Su, Pshaga, Shagdasha, Laba. Urny, Great Selentshuk, Little Selentshuk, Schiacke, and Suebse, which have their efflux in the Kuban. The courses of all these rivers are between steep banks of rock, and they have a rapid current. The whole left bank of the Kuban, extending from the point at which the Great Selentshuk falls into the Kuban down to the sea-coast, is lined with extensive, fertile, and picturesque valleys, studded with small forests, as if nature had designed them for the express purpose of enhancing the beauty of the scenery. The right bank, which is in the hands of the Russians, is as wild, desolate, sandy, naked, woodless a scene as the mind can conceive. The northern as well as eastern districts of Circassia have a rich, well watered soil, which wants nothing but human industry to render it highly productive. At present a large portion of it is overgrown with wild herbs, and converted to no use but pasturing the herds of the mountain tribes.

In former times, the Circassians were governed by despotic princes; but ever since the revolution of 1769, the government has devolved upon a Council of Ancients. There is a council of this description in every subdivision of the land: but their deliberations must be confirmed by the general assemblies of the people frequently overrule the decisions of these councils. This state of thin gs gives rise to perpetual bickerings, animosity, and deadly hatred between the tribes.—*United Service Journal.*

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL-GARDENS.—An exhibition of a perfectly novel description is about to be opened this day to the public in the Surrey Zoological gardens. A private view was granted on Saturday to a few select visitors. The exhibition consists in an immense framework of wood, securely built and put together, over which many hundred yards of canvass are stretched, and the whole painted in very durable oil colours, to represent the city of Naples, the adjoining country, and Mount Vesuvius, It is painted by Mr. Danson, and it does him the greatest credit. It is difficult to describe the excellent effect of this picture, for so it must be termed, for want of a better name. It is brought down to the very margin of the lake, into which the mole, the lighthouse, and the batteries of the city appear to project. On the lake itself are placed models of feluccas, polaccas, spreonaros, and other vessels peculiar to the Mediterranean; and further in advance is the model of a British frigate; great care has been taken in the details of this picture, the colouring is very good, the tints of the mountains are perfectly natural. The outline was on Saturday most capitally brought out. The clearness of the sky, which towards evening was particularly adapted to assist the efforts of the artist, and the rays of light from the setting sun fell upon the surface of the design, the illusion gave every appearance of reality to the prospect; it was indeed difficult at some points of view to suppose that the whole was the work of art. The lake assists very much in producing a perfect effect; it throws the painting at an apparently great distance from the spectator and by reflecting on its surface the houses, churches, &c., of the city and summit of Vesuvius, still further confirms the idea of actual nature. The whole is so strongly built, that it will resist all the effects of wind and wet. It is the intention of the proprietor of the gardens to exhibit in a short time an eruption from the crater of the mountain; the effect will no doubt be good. At moonlight this view will be perhaps more pleasing then even by day, and, with the assistance of fireworks properly managed, will be an event in the science of dioramic and pyrotechnic science with which the public will be greatly pleased.—*Times.*

The Victor, 18, Commander Crozier, returned to Sydney on the 27th of December, having been three months absent, visiting various South Sea islands, in the course of which he picked up nine seamen belonging to different whalers, some of whom had suffered much from the treament of savages A French brig had been captured some short time since, and the captain and part of the crew murdered by the natives of the Fejee Islands. It appeared, however, that the outrageous and unprincipled conduct of the Europeans had brought the punishment on themselves, and the same may be said of the Active, an English vessel, two of the crew of which vessel are now restored to civilized life, their shipmates having been murdered two or three years ago. The officers of the Victor speak very highly of the natives they have visited on various islands during the trip, who exhibit the rapid march of improvement through the exertions of missionaries, a considerable drawback to whose exertions exists in consequence of the too rigid discipline of the natives, the missionaries appearing to require too much of them, and treat them as it they had been born in a civilized country. Many of the natives complained of their dances and other amusements being prohibited, and hence the instructions of the missionaries in many instances had been disregarded. The voyage of the Victor, altogether, has been one of peculiar interest.—*Ibid.*

Extract of a letter from Buchorest, dated May 17.—"I shall not enter into the details of the Sultan's reception at Silistris, but confine myself to facts which the German journals cannot publish. The Sultan has been much more gracious to Prince Ghyka, Hospodar of Wallachia, than to Prince Stourdza, Hospodar of Moldavia, who is known to be a faithful adherent to the Emperor Nicholas. Baron Ruckmann, the Russian Consul, was authorized to invite the Sultan to an interview with the Czar, but received an answer in the negative An insurrection has already manifested itself in Albania: some symptoms of disturbance have appeared even in Bulgaria. These things are proofs of the intrigues of the Russian Cabinet, and of the disposition of the Autocrat. After this lesson the Sultan must detach himself from Nicholas and restore his confidence to France and England. A change of this sort has already been indicated in the Sultan's speech at Silistria. Prince Milosch has sent one of his aides-de-camp to the Sultan with an offer of 10,000 men to assist in quelling any rebellion that may break out in Turkey, and this tender of service is said to have been accepted. Prince Milosch is evidently exonerating himself from the onerous protection of Russia. These events will, no doubt, induce the Cabinets of Paris and London to endeavour to take immediate advantage of the present disposition of the Sultan."—*Ibid*

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